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MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1912.

ADVICE TO THE GRADUATE.

This is the season of college commencement advice. The orator flourishes like the green bay tree. The youth with the new sheepskin is telling the world how it ought to be run and the world is returning the compliment by sermonizing the youth on what he must do. It is the bright visioning of inexperience against the old hope that the new wine may have in it some rare potency to right wrong and put truth back in her ancient estate. In spite of triteness, it has a ceremonial significance like to the antique torch. The spent and weary runners are handing on the flame to the strong and untired runners.

Yet in all the precepts, maxims and formulas, somehow the very heart of the matter seems to be overlooked. Neither youth nor age appears to remember that a wise and temperate happiness is the blessing to be most eagerly sought. The Greek sages showed their wisdom and clear vision when they made all their philosophy center in one cardinal fact, the highest good. In the end they defined this highest good as the happiness of the individual. In the modern frenzy for service, it sometimes seems that everybody will be so busy looking after the welfare of everybody else that he will have small time for his own. What good is the machinery if there is no product of some form? All the dangerous words like altruism, amelioration, civilization and the uplift mean nothing unless in the end they result in a greater, freer and more splendid life for the isolated soul.

There is no formula for happiness. Cynics may doubt the existence of the quality in this peculiar world. But at the risk of being commonplace we commend to the college graduate the duty of being happy. It comes doubtless from work, and rarely from service, but it has in it other beautiful aspects. Books, friends, pleasant talk, home-life, the contemplation of nature, the vast and noble pageant of the world, all can contribute to the magic spell that shall make living more than a hurried fever and fret between two dark infinities. In all the food of words that assaults the dazzled collegian, there should be some idea for a pure and peaceful joy that is its own high end.

AMATEUR SPORTS.

We are glad to welcome the trainees who have gathered in Richmond this week to contest in the Old Dominion Tennis Tournament. It is a good thing for the outdoor life of the whole community to have a feature event played under the auspices of the local clubs. It adds the sparkle of outside competition, and affords to native talent the stimulus of foreign methods and first rank standards. The summer life in Richmond might be made more attractive if there were more amateur meetings in which the best talent of the city has to offer might test its prowess against the best from other States. It is difficult to understand why athletics of the amateur kind is not a frequent and popular amusement.

Competitive sport under the proper conditions, wherein the game is the end and not the prize, offers the most beautiful outlet for youthful spirits so conceived. It not only trains and develops the physical side of the participant, but encourages mental alertness, self-control and fair play. Outdoor sports should be a big factor in the moral life of vigorous manhood. But aside from the interest attaching to the baseball games in the amateur leagues, there is little thought of this kind of recreation. Almost every city in the country is trying to place some man or other on the American team to be sent to the Olympic games. Records are being broken all over the land. But as far as we know, not a single man from Richmond will bring fame to his city and honor to himself in this international struggle. Richmond has no track meets to encourage such talents. We have no Marathon races such as are held all over the West and North. But small use is made of the James River to develop swimming or boating skill. Aside from tennis and golf at the clubs and the ever-present baseball, the athletic activities of the city are nil.

It is hard to advance a reason for this. The climate is peculiarly adapted to open-air games. The season should last practically from the first of April until the following Christmas. Northern teams, both from professional organizations and colleges, use our fields as the spring training camps. Surely the Southern boy is not less vigorous, preppy or strong than those from other sections. In some lines of sport, such as riding and shooting, he has long

held a high place. The best all-round player of professional baseball in the world hails from Georgia. Probably the sole explanation is that the schools and colleges have not used their prestige to extend the sphere of sport outside their own campuses. The Young Men's Christian Association has paid small attention to this field. And athletics for women has not been exploited here as elsewhere.

We trust that the success in tennis may lead to other competitions. These events tend to produce civic pride and to extend the fame of the community. It seems likely that we are to have a big league baseball team. Cannot we take a similar place in the attractive list of strictly amateur sports?

ROLL, REPUBLICANS, ROLL!

"The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner" is an ancient saying of which the Republican National Committee seems to have no fear. Monotonously the steam roller pursues the even tenor of its way, and in its wake lie the flattened claims of contesting delegation after contesting delegation, despite the fact that the machine is not yet a third of its way through the block. It is the same old steam roller that is not unknown to us, "the boys have it" and the gentlemen are not recognized. The only trouble about the manipulation of this ponderous instrument is that it hurts the feelings of the protestants it reduces to pancake thinness. Whose bone is crunched his howl is heard.

The National Committee may be absolutely right in all its decisions, and it certainly is not up to the Democrats to argue for reversals, but it is questionable whether the smoothness with which the roller rolls is helping the Taft cause. If the Republican voters get the impression that the roller crushed down everything by concert, the tide of favor may turn by political reaction to Roosevelt. If the idea obtains after the convention has concluded its work that it choked off the voice of the Republican people, so much worse off will the Taft campaign be. The Republican National Committee has already given a wealth of material to Roosevelt for campaign purposes, both in the convention and out of it, and after it, and he is the sort of man who can turn it to good account by representing to the people that he was not given a square deal, and that "me and my people" had no voice. No matter if it could be indisputably proved that on the law and the facts the National Committee was correct in every case, the theme that such unanimity implies foul play is one which Roosevelt could hammer home to a vast proportion of the electorate.

Whether in later contested cases the National Committee will decide in some of them for Roosevelt remains to be seen. It would be first-rate tactics and first-rate politics, but there are few grounds in contested cases, and they are no similar that the National Committee may have already tied up its hands so that it cannot consistently decide much in favor of the later contestants.

NO SHORT CUT THROUGH THE CONSTITUTION.

"There is no such necessity for haste in this matter as would justify a violation of the Constitution," declares the Bristol Herald-Courier with regard to the attempt to resubmit constitutionally this year the proposed amendment permitting unlimited tenure to city treasurers and city commissioners of the revenue. The conclusion reached by our Southwest contemporary is gratifying because it is altogether right.

The Constitution of Virginia requires that any amendment to it shall be passed by two sessions of the General Assembly before it shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. The Herald-Courier sees, as any just man must see, that only one session of the General Assembly has passed upon the proposed amendment, and that was the last session. It has been "irregularly and illegally submitted and it should be defeated," says our Bristol contemporary. "The theory as to why it was defeated in the first instance may or may not be correct, but that does not change the fact of the defeat or do away with the plain requirement of the Constitution." Of course, it does not.

The contention that the submission of this amendment in 1910 was illegal because it would have changed two sections is based on a mere quibble. The Virginia Constitution gives the General Assembly plenary power as to the form in which it shall submit an amendment; it, however, expressly places a time limitation upon the submission of an amendment. The General Assembly of Connecticut submitted not one section, nor two sections, but a whole Constitution in one amendment to the people. Cannot the General Assembly of Virginia submit two sections in one amendment?

If this amendment is defeated by the people, as it will be if the Herald-Courier and newspapers of its freedom from official influence join aggressively in the fight against it, who will carry the question to the Supreme Court of Appeals? The Times-Dispatch ventures the prediction that the city treasurers and city commissioners will shift over and take the very arguments now used against the submission of the amendment and try to get the highest State tribunal to declare resubmission in 1913 invalid.

There should be no short cut across the face of the Constitution of Virginia. It is up to the people to put up their "No Trespass Hereon" sign.

FEWER NEW PHYSICIANS.

From an inspection of the reports for 1911 of the State medical examining boards in the United States, it is shown that in the last calendar year 6,960 physicians applied for license to practice and were examined. The percentage of failures was 19.9.

In North Carolina, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oregon and Tennessee nongraduates are eligible to examination and the percentage of failure is high. In those States 339 undergraduate students took the examinations, and of these 127, or 38.5 per cent., failed. Of fourteen applicants from the University of West Tennessee only one passed.

Comparison with the figures for previous years shows a decrease in the number of applicants for physicians' licenses. In 1908 the number of physicians examined by State boards in the United States was 7,776; in 1909 it was 7,287; in 1910, 7,091; in 1911, 6,960.

The candidates last year were from 119 medical colleges in the United States, with the exception of 116, who were from foreign colleges.

The decrease in candidates is due to overcrowding the profession. It is also due to the adoption of higher standards of qualification both for admission to and graduation from the medical colleges. The falling off of would-be doctors is not a cause for regret, but one for congratulation. It is better to have fifty efficient doctors than 150 who are not efficient. The elevation of the standards of qualification in the medical profession is only an indication of the general elevation in all professions, the excellent result of which will be better service by those professions. The exclusion of the incompetent and the inefficient is as desirable in law as it is in medicine, and the same thing is to be said for other professions.

THE STATUS OF LABOR.

During the past five years there has been an unprecedented expenditure of money and effort by regular bureaus and special commissions of the Federal government in investigating existing industrial conditions. An examination of the results of this work reveals the following somewhat startling conclusions relative to our wage-earners: (1) More than one-half of the male heads of families employed in mines and factories earn less than \$600 each year, and two-fifths of our vast army of industrial workers receive less than \$500 per annum; (2) the average yearly income is only \$521, and three out of ten families have an annual income of under \$600; (3) an independent form of family life is unusual because the earnings of husbands in mines, mills or factories are insufficient for the support of themselves and their families, and wives and children must seek work, or boarders or lodgers taken into the homes; (4) under these conditions satisfactory living arrangements are impossible, and the household of the average wage-earner is characterized by a high degree of congestion, and (5) hours of work in many industries are excessive, the most extreme example being found in the blast furnaces of our steel plants, where a large number of men are employed twelve hours a day each day in the week.

Such in general is the status of our industrial workers under our protective tariff policy. No more convincing proof of failure of that system to benefit our wage-earners can be found. It is a true saying that "by their fruits, ye shall know them." Here we have as the result of official and unbiased investigation, the fruits of a protective tariff so far as the wage-earner is concerned. If after being brought face to face with these facts, the American workmen, or those who are interested in the welfare of our great body of industrial workers, believe that a high tariff is advantageous, they should be equally as ready to believe that grapes may be gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles.

WHAT A THIRD TICKET MIGHT DO.

If there is a bolt in the Republican Convention at Chicago, and it seems inevitable that there will be, the situation may take on a most unusual aspect. If there were three tickets in the field and none had a majority of the electoral vote, the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. Such a contingency has not occurred since 1824, when the House elected John Quincy Adams, although Andrew Jackson at the election had a larger number of electoral votes.

The Constitution provides for such an extraordinary situation as follows: "If no person have such a majority [in the Electoral College], then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members, from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

There are now twenty-two Republican States and twenty-two Democratic States, and there are four where the delegation is divided. The Democrats would have an advantage if the election should be thrown into the House. In fact, the more complicated the situation becomes, the better off seem the Democrats. The recurrence of the situation of 1824 does not seem likely, for nothing but bad steering on their part can keep the Democrats from a safe majority.

Who can name the four living Vice-Presidents?

Caps and gowns will be worn extensively this week.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

According to Uncle Abner, Appearance are often mighty deceivers. I never yet saw a lightning bolt in the shape of a lightning bolt. I never yet saw a lightning bolt in the shape of a lightning bolt. I never yet saw a lightning bolt in the shape of a lightning bolt.

Most of the fellows that are a hundred years old now had the sense to start in before so many new fangled microbes were invented.

Mrs. Hank Tumms keeps her house money in an old fashioned teapot because the top is so small Hank can't get his hand in and he can't top it up without rattling it so she kin hear.

When Hod Peters's son does something to be proud of Hod is sure it is on account of heredity, but when he gets landed in jail Hod is dead certain it is on account of environment.

Old St Perkins, who has been allin' and expectin' to pass out for the last five years says he hopes he kin hang on just two years more, for then it will be seven years and his doctor bill will be outwaded. Doc Hanks says H won't come that trick on him, not if the court knows her self and he reckons she do.

There ain't no partikler law agin' a feller wearin' peg-top trousers, but there ought to be.

There was a fire the other night, but nobody knowed about it and a lot of people was disappointed here, otherwise they might have spent a very pleasant evening. When Constable Extra Hand went to ring the bell he found somebody had stole it. The constable is lookin' up some of our merchants who carry a lot of insurance in hopes of finding some trace of it.

When he World Finally Does End— Somebody will still be trying to find out whether Bacon or Shakspeare wrote Shakspeare's plays.

King Menelik, of Abyssinia, will again be about to pass away.

The mails will be full of selected magazine stories hatching back home.

The Colonel will be electing somebody to membership in the Ananias Club.

The country hotels will all be serving roast beef with brown gravy and roast pork with apple sass.

Personal.

G. H. T.—Yes, we can tell you of a good joke book. We recommend just now the timetable folder of the Erie road.

F. C.—Our idea of nothing to eat is a lettuce sandwich.

Miss Alicia—No, indeed. No real society lady will dress her own hair. She generally hasn't enough of it to dress.

Lulu—We don't believe they make pink typewriter ribbons.

The Mover.— Beathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, "To-morrow I arise at dawn To mow the lawn?" Yells there a cat, whose piercing scream Disturbeth not this poor man's dream And till midnight keeps him awake For love's sweet sake. 'Tisks there a clock whose prompt alarm Though faithful, does not lose its charm To him whose slumbers it would stem At 4 A. M.?

Sleeps there a wife, by any chance, Who knows where he can find the pants That last year he was wont to use And his old shoes? Lives there a man who ever found His lawn mower till he'd hunted 'round?

The neighborhood about an hour, Wh temper soon? Is there a nigger that's been abused And comes back home fit to be used Without two hours' work being done To make it run? Lives there a man who does not take His money and hide it with his rake And hires a man to trim his lot? No, I guess not.

Voice of the People

General Munford's Commission Not Issued.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—The following appears in The Times-Dispatch of 6-9-12:

Add General Munford's Name.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: In the living Confederate general's name of Thomas T. Munford has been appointed brigadier-general November, 1861, succeeding General W. C. Wickham, serving as such to the close of the war.

Roger A. Pryor was not a brigadier-general at the close of the war, having resigned in 1862 and joined the ranks as a private (nothing to his credit for that), therefore he should not be classed as one of the living Generals of the Confederate army.

The War Department at Washington has the original journal of the Confederate Congress. To have been a brigadier-general in the Confederate army required the nomination by the President and the confirmation by the Senate. The journal does not show that General Munford was nominated or confirmed.

He was assigned to duty as a brigadier-general by an order of General Philip H. Lee. No officer in the army has a better record than General Thomas T. Munford (while scrapping) in Old Glory Tryin' to 'lect a President.

D. H. KENNEY, Philadelphia.

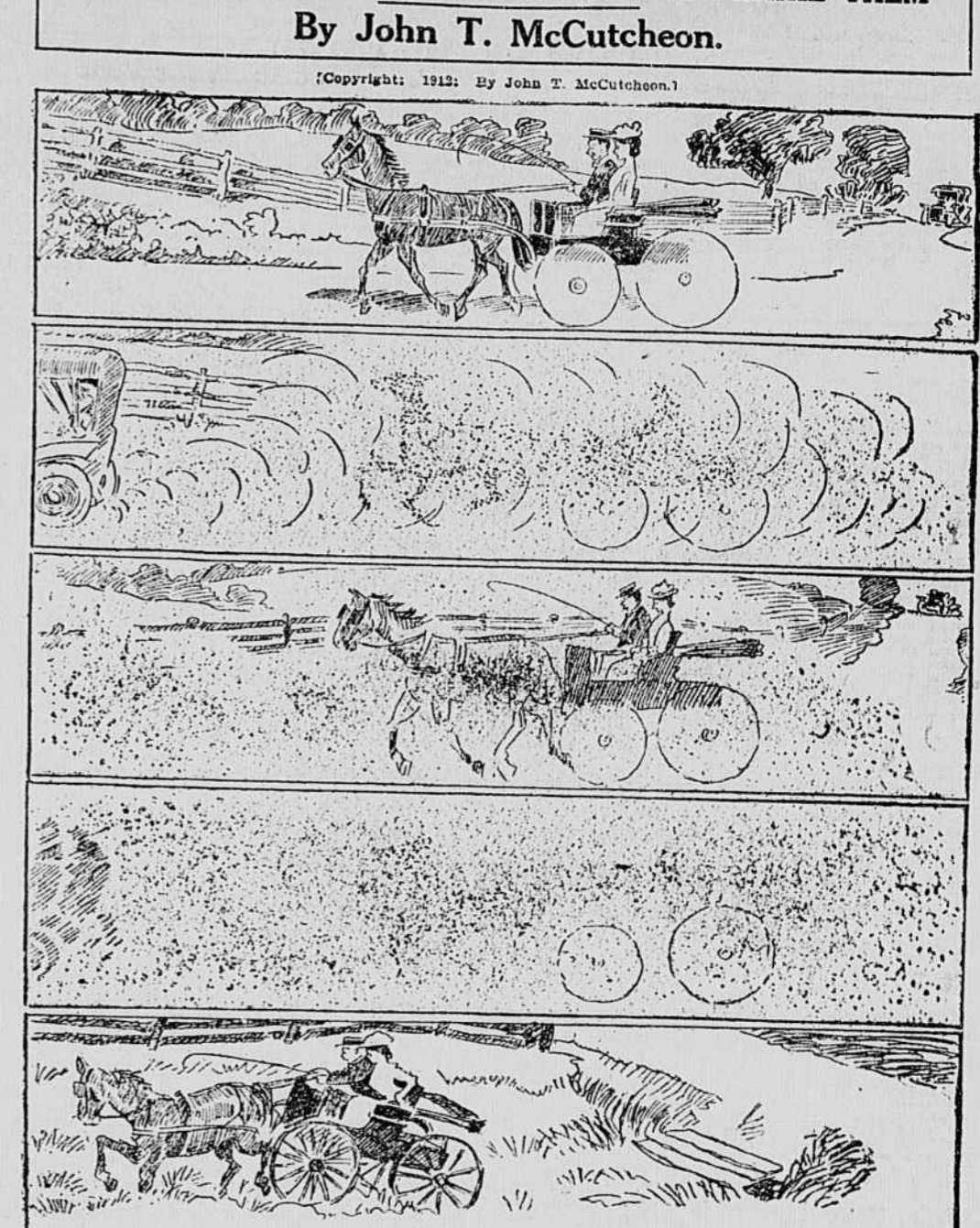
Abe Martin

NO TRUST. WE TRIED IT. PERSONALLY CONSIDERED A LITTLE BIT RESTAURANT.

When a doctor don't know what ails you he tells you 't quit drinkin' coffee. Speck Moots, who is out on parole, says two terms is enough for anybody.

WHY FARMERS WHO HAVEN'T AUTOS DISLIKE THEM

By John T. McCutcheon.



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Not wholly. There is reference to "lost" in its name. In Matthew 18:13, Luke 15:4, and in the more than the now famous "hypothetical question," whatever that may be, but Luke states specifically of this sort of "salt" that "men cast it out" it is not even "good for the land" nor "for the dunghill," too weak to add fertility to the soil, or to aid the decomposition of manure. The Jews made large agricultural use of the coarser kinds of salt, and too much was considered to ruin the productiveness of the land, hence the practice of "sowing with salt" the site of a destroyed city in token of its absolute ruin and future desolation.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Echo of the Titanic. Is there on foot any competitive exhibition of improved life-saving devices as a result of the loss of the Titanic? A. C. R. Not so far as we know. A letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., would probably bring you exact information.

Exemption of Newspaper Men. Are newspaper correspondents in Washington, D. C., to make the ascent of the monument? H. B. Rand & McNally's Guide to Washington, Ed. of 1902, page 116, states that "few minutes are required for the ascent of 500 feet."

Suburban Lot. I have built on a lot with 100 feet front, running back 145 feet. Please tell me about what part of an acre it contains. MRS. J. M. L. Almost exactly one-third.

Division of Estate. A man dies without leaving a will. He is survived by a widow and two children and a child of a former marriage. How will the estate be divided? INQUIRER. Application will have to be made to the court for the appointment of an administrator. In general, the widow would receive a dower of one-third of the real estate and get one-third of the personal estate after debts are paid and the three children would divide the balance equally.

Bryn Mawr. Please tell me the meaning of the words "Bryn Mawr." SUBSCRIBER. Bryn's Welsh Dictionary gives Bryn, a hill, and Mawr, great or large, etc. Therefore, Bryn Mawr, great hill. The town of the name in Wales would be little more entitled to the appellation than many other Welsh towns, as most of them are on or close to "great hills." The town of the name in Pennsylvania is stated by Glenn in his "Merion in the Welsh Tract," published in Harrisburg in 1896, to have been so called "because it had been the name originally given by Rowland Ellis to his plantation of some 600 acres, a good part of which is now occupied by the site of the town."

Cure for Poison Oak. Please give me a reliable remedy for poison oak. G. H. A. The foremost specialist here is good enough to give the following: Dissolve two teaspoonful of sugar of lead and one teaspoonful of powdered alum in a pint of water and apply locally.

Song Wanted. I wanted to hear a song, "Virginia" was the name, of which the first verse began, "Virginia, Virginia, the home of the free; The birthplace of Washington, the Land of Liberty." I greatly desire to get the music and ask you to help me. MRS. R. D. DAVIS. Can any reader suggest where a copy may be found?

Newspaper Subscription. I subscribed for a newspaper for one month, and it has continued to come for a year. Can I be compelled to pay for the whole time? SUBSCRIBER. Not if your subscription was explicitly for one month.

Salt. Please give the composition of salt. Can it become impure? READER. Chlorine and sodium in the proportion of about six to four by weight.

Victim of Peculiar Accident. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Harrisonburg, Va., June 9.—Sarah, the ten-year-old daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Hubbard, of Broadway, suffered a peculiar accident the other day. While playing in her father's yard, a heavy wind blew out a big window from the second story, the glass and frame landing squarely on the child's head, gashing and bruising her face, arms and feet and bruising various portions of the body. A physician took a number of stitches in cuts. The child's body was patched from head to foot. Her injuries are not dangerous.

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